

PROSPECTUS OF THE STATE RIGHTS AND DEMOCRATIC UNION. BY W. M. TOLBERT & CO.

Having been selected by the united request of the State Rights and Democratic parties of Mississippi, and especially of this section of the State, we have been prevailed upon to publish a weekly newspaper, to support that cause of politics, which the name we have assumed demonstrates. Fully persuaded that the liberties, prosperity, happiness and independence of our people, are deeply involved in these momentous questions, now agitated throughout the Union. The period is at hand, when it behooves every friend of the South to arouse and support those principles of right and interest, which we solemnly claim by the charter of our constitution; to maintain the integrity of the constitution; the purity of the administration of the general government, and the sovereign independence, to which we are entitled as a people.

The welfare of the south has been too long neglected—her original magnanimity and honor are fast sinking into disrepute—our own state is a striking instance of this, and our equanimity and moderation as to northern vengeance, has disgraced a community at one time eminently prosperous and destroyed the means of recovery from embarrassment for years.

Such a policy has prostrated our energies, led us into unwise projects, heaped upon us corrupt and unprofitable corruptions, which almost cost a stigma upon the good faith and honor of the state. These errors should be corrected—the times demand it—let us then resolve to do of them, and assume that enviable condition we formerly so proudly held. Our rights and means should be exhibited to the republic—it is just to ourselves, we should do it, in order to relieve us of that cradling of dependence, long habit has engendered among us.

We hear speak of men of Southern principles, and to those devoted to that original sense of government under which the constitution of this republic was agreed upon and sworn to.

Our object is not to mar the good feelings of the north and south, or to shake that unity, which should exist between them, as a nation, but merely to vindicate those rights we are entitled to, and explain the constitutional remedies by which we are protected. We are unequivocally opposed to a national Bank—To the elevation of Henry Clay, to the Presidency, which we consider would be a most destructive blow to the south, and to any man who would oppose that system of Internal Improvement by the general government, advocated by the federal party—To all abuses and extravagance in the administration of public affairs—To all opposition to a superfluous revenue, or high tariff—in favor of a free and direct trade, with the choice of foreign or domestic markets, and in all other respects zealously advocating the doctrine of the Republican and State Rights school, as forth in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799.

TERMS. The "State Rights and Democratic Union" will be published at \$5 in a volume or \$6 at the end of the year. Yazoo City, Miss. July 30, 1839.

PROSPECTUS OF THE VICKSBURG SENTINEL. BY J. M. H. GAIN, Editor and Proprietor.

This paper, has been in operation nearly two years and a half, and without the aid of party patronage, it has pressed its way to public favor. Early forewarning the desolating effects of our banking system on every species of industry in the state, commercial, agricultural and mechanical—the Sentinel waged unrelenting war on its injustice, oppression and tyranny. Its defects have been exposed, its selfishness and swindling denounced, and the whole machinery by which it deranged commerce, monopolized trade, and transferred the profits of labor to the pockets of a few parasitic speculators, have been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the most casual observers. In assuming this bold position, the Sentinel has found the powerful power of the country wielded by an organized band of swindlers and speculators, virulently arrayed against it. Controlling as this band does, either directly or indirectly, a large portion of the presses of the State, and stimulated as they are by avarice, and the most degrading passions of human nature, the war has been carried on *intermeddling*. But reaction has just commenced, and the Sentinel, standing above all the workings of the vicious system, have conspired to abuse the people to a just sense of their danger. They have taken the alarm, and are preparing to concentrate every measure calculated to prostrate the system of swindling, by which the people of the State have been most shamefully plundered for the last two years.

To extend the usefulness of the Sentinel, and to increase the paying subscribers, this prospectus is issued. The politics of the Sentinel are State Rights, as laid down in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799; and approving most cordially to the leading principles both of the State and Federal administration, its energies will be strenuously devoted to the support of both. The bold stand taken by Gov. W. Nutt against the issue of irredeemable paper, and his lucid exposition of the evils of our banking system, entitled him to the support of all who prize the prosperity of the great mass of the people, to the interests of a few speculators and Bank managers.

The policy of Mr Van Buren, in breaking up all connection between the banks and State, is believed to have the most salutary effect on the future destinies of the United States, and particularly on the Commercial, Agricultural, and political interests of the South. The entire exclusion of all bank paper from the fiscal operations of government, will it be believed, be found absolutely necessary to terminate those calamitous fluctuations to which this Union has been subjected every few years, since its fiscal concerns have been blended with the private business of corporations and individuals.

Particular attention will be paid to the Foreign and Domestic Markets; and whatever may effect the interests of our Merchants and planters, will be carefully noticed and promptly reported to our readers. The money market, and the movements of credit, and statements abroad, which may give the proximately, or remotely effect the price of our grain, &c., will be carefully watched.

The paper, clear and powerful commentary upon those complex questions of policy and party which so frequently distract the country, and upon which imperfectly understood as they often are by friends and enemies, should be directed to the masses, and to be political opponents, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be fully and rightly informed, it is hoped that the periodical in question may be made to exert a beneficial, rational, and lasting influence on the public mind.

Other considerations which cannot be too highly appreciated, will render the establishment and success of the proposed Magazine of very great importance. In the mighty struggle of antagonistic principles, which is now going on in society, the Democratic party of the United States stands committed to the world as the depository and exemplar of those cardinal doctrines of political faith with which the cause of the people in every age and country is identified. Chiefly from the want of a convenient means of concentrating the intellectual energies of its disciples, this party has hitherto been almost wholly unrepresented in the review of letters, while the views and policy of its opposing creeds are daily advocated by the ablest and most commanding efforts of genius and learning.

In the United States Magazine the attempt will be made to remove this reproach. Co-ordinate with this union design of the United States Magazine, no care nor cost will be spared to render it, in a literary point of view, honorable to the country, and fit to come into contact with the European competitors. Viewing the English language as the noblest heritage and common birthright of all who speak the tongue of Milton and Shakespeare, it will be the uniform object of its contributors to present only the finest productions in the various branches of literature, that can be procured; and to diffuse the benefit of correct models of taste and worthy execution.

In this department, the exclusiveness of party, which is inseparable from the political States, and of such a work will have no place. Here we all stand on a neutral ground of equality and reciprocity, where those universal principles of taste to which we are alike subject, will alone be recognized as the common law. Our political principles cannot be compromised, but our common literature it will be our common pride to cherish and extend with the liberality of feeling unobscured by partial or narrow views.

As the United States Magazine is founded on the broadest basis, and with the means and influence of the Democratic party in the United States can present it is intended to render it in every respect a thoroughly National Work; not merely designed for ephemeral interest and attraction, but to continue of permanent literary value. With this view, a considerable portion of each number will be appropriated to the following subjects, in addition to the general features referred to above.

A general summary of Political and Domestic Intelligence, digested in the order of the States, comprising all the authentic important facts of the preceding month.

General Literary Intelligence, Domestic and foreign; improvements; notices of new Patents, &c.

Military and Naval News, Promotions, Changes, Movements, &c.

Biographical notices of distinguished persons.

After the close of each session of Congress, an extra enlarged number will be published, containing a general review and history of its proceedings, a condensed abstract of important official documents, and the acts of the session.

Advances will be taken of the means concentrated in this establishment from all quarters of the Union, to be hereafter issued in the form of statistical observations on all the most important interests of the country as cannot fail to prove of very great value.

This portion of the work will be separately paginated to admit of binding by itself, and will be furnished with a copious index, so that the United States Magazine will also constitute a COMPLETE ANNUAL REPERTORY, on a scale unattained before, and of every great importance to all classes, not only as affording a current and complete view, from month to month, of the subjects which it will comprise, but as a record and reference through future years, the value of which will increase with the duration of the work.

Although in its political character the United States Magazine adopts no aim to support particularly to the Democratic Party, it is hoped that its other features referred to above, independently of the desirable effect of becoming acquainted with the progress of the country, and the various departments of literature, will be found of great value to all parties, and from the large class of non-partisan readers.

To promote the popular objects in view, and relying upon the united exertions of the Democratic party as well as from others, the price of the subscription is fixed at the low rate of five dollars per annum; while in mechanical arrangements, and in size quantity of matter, &c., the United States Magazine will be placed on a par at least with the leading monthlies of the time.

The subscription will be in all cases payable in advance, or (for the first year only) six dollars on the delivery of the third number. The absolute necessity of this rule in such an establishment will be obvious to all.

In return for a remittance of \$50, eleven copies will be sent for \$100, twenty three copies. The certificate of a postmaster of the remittance of a sum of money, will be a sufficient receipt; all drawers of the mail being the receipt of the Publishers.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF LITERATURE AND THE ARTS.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE, PUBLISHED WITH STEEL PLATES. On the first of January, 1839, was commenced the second volume of the American Museum of Literature and the Arts. This magazine is a depository of papers in the various departments of Literature, Science, and the Arts, calculated alike to instruct, profit, and please the reader. As utility is the characteristic of the age, the Museum contains articles of the most interesting nature, in Science, Literature, History, Biography, and the Arts. Reviews on literary criticisms, so important in this publishing age, occupy a prominent place in the work. It also contains short reviews of the entire works of distinguished American authors, accompanied by portraits engraved on steel.

The solidity of the work is relieved by higher articles—such as graceful essays, interesting and amusing tales, criticisms upon the fine arts, legends, sketches of travel, literary and scientific intelligence, and poets of a superior order.

The very favorable reception which the work has met from the press and the public, has justified the proprietors in making liberal arrangements for contributions in the second volume; and they have accordingly made large additions to their corps of regular contributors. In the January number will be found original papers from the following popular writers:—

Rev. Dr. Beasley, Rev. J. G. Morris, Rev. J. H. Clinch, David Hoffman, Esq., W. G. Simms, Thomas West, Thomas, T. H. Hollister, H. T. Turkman, E. A. Fox, Professor Fisher, of the University of Maryland, Professor Foreman, W. B. Tappan, Mrs. Signorini, Miss F. G. Gould, Mrs. Emma C. Embury. Besides these, many other writers of known ability have contributed to the work, and will continue to do so.

In this number is the commencement of a series of "Italian Sketches," by a gentleman of taste and scholarship who has been sojourning in that classic country. Besides these, the future numbers of the Museum will contain articles from distinguished European writers, although we are far more anxious to receive assistance from, and encourage, native talent.

PLATES.—Portraits on steel of a distinguished artist, similar to that of Washington Irving in the former number, and of J. F. Cooper in the January number, will continue to embellish the work.

TERMS.—The American Museum is printed on good paper, with new type, and makes two volumes a year, of more than 500 pages each. Price \$5 per annum, payable in advance. Four copies will be sent one year for \$15. We should be happy to receive applications post paid, for travelling and local agents, with references enclosed.—All communications must be post paid, and directed to the Editors.

BROOKS & NODDGRASS, Editors. Agents for Mississippi—A. MARSHALL, Natchez.

Baltimore, January 1, 1839.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND NEWS FOR EVERY FAMILY CIRCLE.

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY CHRONICLE.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING. Is believed to be the most entertaining, amusing, instructive, and popular family newspaper circulated in the United States.

EDITED BY MATTHEW TAYLOR, NO 84 SOUTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Editorial Department superintended by BENJ. MATTHEW. The Business Department superintended by J. L. TAYLOR.

THE SATURDAY CHRONICLE was established about three years since, with the view of supplying what the publishers regarded as a desideratum, viz: A weekly sheet, combining the advantages of a daily newspaper with those of a monthly or quarterly magazine, the object being to combine the latest intelligence of literature and science, at a price within the reach of every family in the country. To this design the publishers continue steadily to adhere, and the widely extended circulation of the Saturday Chronicle, and its universal popularity, prove that their exertions have not been in vain.

THE ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM EUROPE.

Is from the pen of one of the editors, who for a twelve month recently travelled personally over England, France, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany, with the express view of being able to give additional interest to the columns of the Chronicle. His observations and reports have been a series of nearly twenty unimpeded letters, which are now in the course of publication.

The gratuitous issue of an extra sheet, entitled GEMS OF THE ANNUALS, &c.

Will be continued regularly. The next number will appear immediately upon the arrival of proof copies of the Annuals from London. The reading matter contained in this sheet, cannot be procured in the original book form, for less than from thirty to forty dollars. Subscribers to the Chronicle will receive it as a present.

The proprietors are in the regular receipt of several of the best magazine, journals, and newspapers published in London and Paris, from which they will be careful to make such extracts as they may deem of interest to their readers; without, however, overloading their columns to please the vanity of a family newspaper. They have also recently procured, and are now about to publish, a series of articles—forwarded by one of the editors from Europe—comprising a complete historical, geographical, and statistical account of

ALL THE POWERS OF EUROPE.

Such a series, the information contained in which has been collected from an hundred years, and published in a connected form, and will prove of immense interest to all inquiries after useful knowledge.

GENERAL CONTENTS OF THE SATURDAY CHRONICLE.

Literary and Moral Tales—Articles on Science and the Fine Arts—Historical and Biographical Sketches—Reviews of New Books—Poetry—Translations from Foreign Languages—Philosophical Treatises—Legal Department—Education—Sunday School Reports—Exotic Receipts—Congressional and Legislative News—News in a Nut Shell—Light Reading—City Affairs—Foreign Varieties—Society of the Daily Press—Peculiar Market Report—Almanac—List of Marriages and Deaths—Prices of Stocks and Value of Bank Notes—Popular Statistics of the World—Ladies Department—Original Communications—Medical Lectures—Agricultural and Rural Economy—Popular Superstitions—Curious Customs and Manners—European and Domestic Correspondence—Articles on Music, Drama, and other amusements—Varieties—Amusing incidents, &c., and a carefully prepared Synopsis of the Current News of the day, embracing every occurrence of interest throughout the United States.

TERMS.

For one year in advance, \$2 00  
For six months, do, 1 50  
For three months, do, 50  
For one copy for one year, in advance, 5 00  
Clubs of ten, or more, will be furnished with one year, if ordered to one address, free of postage and discount. \$15 00

Notes of all solvent Banks are received in payment for subscriptions at par.

No orders for subscription will be attended to unless accompanied by the money, or good reference.

Persons willing to act as agents, in any country town, will please address a line, with reference on the subject, free of postage.

Our terms to agents are exceedingly liberal.

Specimen numbers, if ordered post paid, will be forwarded to any part of the United States.

For Editors in the country who will oblige us by giving the above a few insertions, will, on sending us a marked paper, be entitled to the Saturday Chronicle for one year.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SOUTHERN REPORTER.

A weekly newspaper published in the town of Grenada, Yalobusha County, Mississippi. The undersigned have commenced the publication of a new paper, which will be published weekly, in the town of Grenada. In its contents the Reporter will be decidedly Democratic Republican. It will support the reelection of Martin Van Buren, as President of the United States, and oppose the election of Henry Clay, or any other Whig candidate. It will support the reelection of the present able and worthy Chief Magistrate of Mississippi, ALEXANDER G. MCNTITT, and will oppose the policy of the Union Bank in issuing Post notes, dealing in Cotton, and not exhibiting the franchise, as the law required and the public interest demanded. It will support the rights and liberties of the people, and do justice to such moneyed institutions as faithfully comply with the obligations of their charter. We shall wage uncompromising hostility to all sin-plaster Banks, and support only such men for public office as pledge themselves unequivocally to prosecute a radical reformation in the present Banking system of Mississippi.—These are the cardinal principles which the Southern Reporter will faithfully advocate in an impartial, unbiassed, literary and mechanical point of view, it will present, in that course best calculated to advance the "greatest number" of the whole people.

WM. NEFF, JAS. M. NEWTON.

TERMS.—The Southern Reporter is published every Saturday morning, on an imperial sheet, at five dollars per annum, if paid in advance, or seven dollars afterwards. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.

T. W. White, Editor and Proprietor.

This is a monthly magazine, devoted chiefly to literature, and occasionally finding room for articles that fall within the scope of science; and not professing an entire disclaim of taste and sentiment.

though its matter has been, as it will continue to be in the main, original. Party politics and controversial theology, as far as possible, are jealously excluded. They are sometimes so blended with discussions in literature or in science, otherwise unobjectionable, as to gain admittance for the sake of the more valuable matter to which they adhere; but whenever they happen, they are incidental only, not primary. They are drawn, tolerated only because it cannot well be severed from the sterling ore wherewith it is incorporated.

Reviews and critical notices occupy their due space in the work, and it is the editor's aim that they should have a three fold tendency:—to convey in a condensed form such valuable truths or interesting incidents as are embodied in the works reviewed; and to warn him against wasting time and money upon the large number, which merit only to be burned. In this age of publications, that by their variety and multitude distract and overwhelm every undiscriminating student, immaterial criticism, covered by the views just mentioned, is one of the most inestimable and in expensive auxiliaries, to him who wishes to discriminate.

Essays and tales, having in view utility or amusement, of both historical sketches, and reminiscences of events too minor for history, yet elucidating it, and heightening its interest, may be regarded as forming the staple of the work. And of indigenous poetry, enough is published—sometimes of no mean merit—to manifest and cultivate the poetical taste and talents of our country.

The times appear, for several reasons, to demand such a work—and not one alone, but many. The public mind is feverish and irritated still, from recent political strife. The soft, assuasive influence of literature is needed, to allay that fever, and soothe that irritation. Vice and folly are rife abroad; they should be driven by indignant rebuke, or lashed by satirical truth, into the paths of rectitude and honor. It is an immense service, if our people, every spring should be set in motion, to arouse the enlightened, and to increase their number; so that the great enemy of popular government may no longer brood like a portentous cloud over the destinies of our country. And to accomplish all these ends, what more powerful agent can be employed than a periodical, on the plan of the Messenger, if that plan be carried out in practice.

The South, readers, requires such an agent.—In all the United States of Washington, there are but two literary periodicals. Northward of that city, there are probably at least twenty-five or thirty! It is this contrast justified by the wealth, the leisure, the native talent, or the actual literary taste of the Southern people compared with those of the Northern? No; for in wealth, talents and taste, we may justly claim, at least an equality with our brethren; and a domestic institution exclusively our own, beyond all doubt affords us, if we choose, twice the leisure for reading and writing, which they enjoy.

It was a deep sense of this local want, that the word *southern* was crafted on the name of this periodical, and not with any design to nourish local prejudices, or to advocate supposed local interests. Far from any such thought, it is the editor's fervent wish to see the north and south bound ever more closely together, in the silent bond of mutual kindness and affection. Far from meditating hostility to the North, he has already drawn, and he hopes hereafter to draw much, of his editorial matter from, and have indeed, will be drawn himself should his pen be making every region know, he better contribute in any respect deemed to dispel the lowering clouds that now threaten the peace of both, and to strengthen the sacred ties of fraternal love.

The Southern Literary Messenger has now reached the fifth number of its third volume. How far it is ahead of the ideas here offered, it is not for the editor to say. He believes, however, that it fills no further short than has been a weakness usually met in periodicals, and that it is a work, which every man of letters should have on his shelves. The MESSENGER is issued monthly. Each number of the work contains six or four large super-royal pages, printed in a very handsome manner, on new type, and on paper equal at least to that on which any other periodical is printed in our country.

No subscription will be received for less than a volume, and must commence with the current one. The price is five dollars per volume, which must be paid in all cases at the time of subscribing. This is particularly to be noted, to avoid misapprehension or future misunderstanding.—No order will be hereafter attended to unless accompanied with the price of a subscription.

The postage on the Messenger is six cents on any single No. for all distances under 100 miles—over 100 miles ten cents.

All communications or letters relative to the Messenger must be addressed to

THOS. W. WHITE.

THE WEEKLY METROPOLITAN.

A general Literary, Historical, Congressional & Miscellaneous Journal, published at Washington, D. C. in its departments aims at the highest character. Printed in clear, good type, on a large sheet of fine white paper; the whole of it being devoted to valuable and interesting reading matter.

TERMS.—One Dollar and a half per annum in advance.

Four papers will be sent to the order of any person acting as agent for the collection of subscribers enclosing five dollars; nine for ten dollars; nineteen for twenty dollars; fifty for fifty dollars. The enclosures by mail at the risk of the Editors. The receipt of a number of the paper will be a sufficient receipt for the money transferred.

Postmasters, booksellers, and in general, all persons desiring to receive copies of the Metropolitan are respectfully requested to act as agents for the Metropolitan; the above terms being of the most liberal character.

All letters to be addressed free of postage.

LANGFLET & O'SULLIVAN.

Editors throughout the country are requested to copy and notice this advertisement; the Metropolitan will be sent to all complying with the request.

WHITE CREEK SULPHUR SPRINGS, TENNESSEE.

THE "Company," owning these springs, announce to the public, that they will be ready for the reception of visitors by the middle of May next. This is the second season, in which the present proprietors have had the pleasure to offer the advantages of these valuable waters, to the South-Western invalid, and the many attractions of their favorable position, to all who feel the necessity or inclination of a summer resort. The accommodations, which were first of all, the most comfortable, and the most complete in their experience, and their limited, and unfinished condition of their buildings and other fixtures, they are sensible of having fallen much below their own desire to promote the comfort and convenience of their numerous visitors. To those visitors they feel grateful, for the general expression of satisfaction at the accommodations furnished,—a satisfaction resulting more from a knowledge of the exertions made by the Superintendent, to overcome the difficulties which surrounded the commencement of an arduous and not from any great excellence of the accommodations themselves.

The uncomfortable experience of the last season, and more time for preparation, have conspired to place the Springs, this season, in a very superior condition. All the buildings, which were in progress last year, have been well finished—additional ones have been made—the inclosures and grounds have been extended, remodeled and greatly improved,—the several FOUNTAINS have been tastefully fitted up and arranged—extensive and convenient bath houses erected—convenient arrangements for gymnastic exercise, particularly for Ladies, have been made, and every other step taken, to provide in every department of the whole establishment for the entertainment of visitors, whether in sickness or health in a manner at once substantial, comfortable and elegant.

To those who patronized the establishment, last year, an invitation is given to come again, and with us enjoy the improvements which have been made to minister to their comforts, and an assurance that they will receive a welcome which can hardly fail to please. To those who have not yet visited it, an invitation is tendered for their company, in the confident hope that none will go away disappointed.

The proprietors believe, that no springs in the United States, possess more of the valuable elements of a great Watering Place, than their own. Their position, in point of geographical and local position, romantic beauty of scenery, genial salubrity of atmosphere, and, most important still, of variety and strength of mineral properties, and medicinal virtue. And under this belief, they are determined to devote such time, means, and exertions to their improvement, as shall render them a valuable public improvement, an ornament to the State of Tennessee, a most desirable rendezvous and summer retreat for the South-Western country; and altogether commendable in beauty of appearance, extent and quality of accommodation, with the unrivalled virtues of their waters.

To those who are not acquainted with the chemical and medicinal qualities of the waters of White Creek Springs, the proprietors commend the perusal of the following letters, from persons whose position in the scientific and social world, commands for them the entire respect and confidence of all.

Letter from Professor Troost. NASHVILLE, TENN. Feb. 7th, 1838.

SOLON BORLAND, Dear Sir—I have received yours of January 30th. I should have sent sooner, the result of my investigations on the mineral water of White Creek Springs, had I not, by some accident, been obliged to repeat my labors. I commenced the analysis of that water, together with two other sulphuretted waters, and marked my results on three different papers,—the two mentioned waters were given to me by members of our Legislature, and during the time, I was transcribing and calculating these results, I mistook the notes which I had kept of the White Creek water—I could find no white, so I was obliged to recommence. When, last week, I had finished the analysis, I used, for the calculation, the same book I had used before—and lo!—and see! I found my notes in that book—I recollected now, that I had put them in a place which I wished to read again. I found that my second analysis coincided with the first except the small quantity of the sulphuretted hydrogen gas had disappeared, so that it had some good effect. Soberly, the result of my labors.

100 fluid ounces of the water of White Creek Spring contain Sulphuretted hydrogen gas, 31.25 cubic inches Carbonic acid gas, 29.32 " These 100 fluid ounces, contain 80 grains of solid matter which are composed of Carbonate of lime, 27.5 grains Sulphate of lime, 17.5 " Sulphate of soda, 1.5 " Sulphate of magnesia, 15.0 " Murate of soda, 5.5 " Lo's, 2.0 "

You may observe that I have taken no account of the water of crystallization, which, in the sulphates of Magnesia and Soda is pretty considerable. The sulphate of Soda contains 56 per cent. of water, of the 15 grains of Sulphate of Magnesia, are equal to 21 grains of Epsom salt, and the 12 grains of sulphate of Soda equal to 18.12 grains of Glauber salts Salt of the shops.

I am convinced by experience that this water is very beneficial in Liver complaints and cutaneous diseases.—Some years ago Mrs. T. suffered much from these maladies, and after having spent about a fortnight at the Springs, she returned, completely restored to health, and has been well since. I do not believe that these salutary effects are attributable to the saline constituents—the sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid gases. In this respect it is similar to the renowned waters of Harrogate and Cheltenham, in England. I am glad to learn that you have so far succeeded in your undertaking and hope you will be soon able to realize your expectations in full.

Respectfully your ob't servant, G. TROOST.

Letter from Dr. Robertson. NASHVILLE, TENN. Dec. 15th, 1839.

Doctors FOWLER & BORLAND, Gentlemen.—Yours of the 4th inst. was handed me on the 9th, and I embrace the first opportunity of attending to its contents. The White Creek Springs, in this vicinity have long been celebrated for their medicinal qualities, and have been, annually, the resort of many persons in search of health. The limited means of accommodating visitors, in this place, has, however, prevented a general resort, and driven hundreds to other places, who would gladly have attended White Creek Springs. Chronic diseases of almost every description, within the reach of remedies have been, in part or wholly, removed by them. The very great variety in the qualities of the water of the Springs at the spot, and in the immediate neighborhood, gives this place a very decided advantage over most Watering Places. Their situation, in a broken, healthy part of the country, and only a few miles from Nashville, are circumstances of much importance. As I before observed, they have been beneficial to persons, in almost every variety of chronic disease; but in those of the stomach and bowels, the skin and the glandular system, their beneficial effect is very decided.

With ample means of accommodation, I have no doubt, that they would deserve such a rank. After what I have said, I need hardly state, that their waters exert a very beneficial influence in removing the broken up constitutions of Southern invalids, who have been handled with equal severity by disease and doctor.

Hoping and believing, Gentlemen, that your enterprise will result in great and abiding benefit to yourselves and the public.

I remain yours, very respectfully, FELIX ROBERTSON.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. March 26th, 1838.

Sir.—For several years past, I have been afflicted with chronic disease of my stomach, and have suffered much from its untoward effects, particularly loss of appetite, emaciation and debility, and most distressing "sick head ache." For relief, have resorted to the use of a great many approved remedies, but without appreciable advantage. By the advice of my physician, I visited White Creek Springs, about 11 miles North of this city, and found that the use of the water was of great service to me; so much so, indeed, that I have made three summer resorts almost every year, for many years; and should not at all consider, that I have derived the use of the water, should I again become diseased.

Besides my own case, I have known others both similar to, and differing from mine, greatly benefited, and entirely cured by the water. I would particularly refer to the cases of sister and my son, both of whom derived great benefit from it.—The use of my sister, I believe, was preserved by its use. I am much pleased to learn that you are improving and preparing these springs as a public watering place. They have long been neglected, and a great many persons have been kept away from them, because there were no accommodation for visitors. If properly kept, they will prove highly valuable to invalids, and a great public benefit.

I take much pleasure in furnishing my testimony in favor of these Springs; hoping that others may visit them and derive some benefit from them as myself and many of my friends have done.

CATHARINE SCOTT.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. March 26th, 1838.

Dr. Solon Borland, Dear Sir.—Undertaking that you are about preparing the White Creek Springs as a public watering place, I herewith furnish you a statement of a case of disease, occurring in my own person, which was relieved by the use of the waters of these Springs. About five years since, I became afflicted with a nervous disease upon several parts of my body—especially on my head. With the hope of relief I used various remedies, but without success. During last summer I visited White Creek Springs and remained two weeks—I drank the water freely, and used the sulphur bath twice; when I returned home I felt cured, and have felt no symptom of the disease since. For several years past I have known various persons, afflicted with disease, to visit these Springs at

very much to the use of their waters. I have these springs to be very valuable, and take pleasure in furnishing my testimony in their favor. J. W. McCOMBS

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn. April 10th, 1838. Dr. Rowley, Dear Sir.—About thirteen years ago, my son, then between two and three years of age, had been afflicted from the time of his birth, with a chronic disease of the skin, which increased, until the whole surface of the skin, in his infancy, was covered with a thick, continuous scab. He kept constantly covered with oil cloths, although trying all the modern and the best of the old remedies, and with a careful nurse, I saw him in the hands of a physician, who advised me to try the waters of White Creek Springs, from the reputation of an extraordinary case of disease, cured by the waters of these Springs. By the advice of my physician, I sent him to these Springs, and he remained three weeks. He returned home, well, except a small spot on one of his arms, and on one leg. He returned again after a week or three weeks, and remained the same length of time, and he has since continued so, to the present time. REAL D. K. RICHMOND.

\*Drs. Robertson and Sappington.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. April 9th, 1839. Drs. FOWLER & BORLAND, Gentlemen.—I have just received your card, enclosing the second volume of the White Creek Springs. I had intended to do so to do in time for your publication, and even now, I feel at a loss for words to express my high opinion of the medicinal powers of these waters. To me, and to my family, they have been a great blessing. I have used them since I came to this place, and from my infancy afflicted with scurvy and general debility. My father, who was a physician, and who with the medical faculty of Nashville, desired to cure me, and in fact, doubted the possibility of my being cured. As a last resort, he determined to send me to these Springs, (the cure known by which I was so benefited the first year,) and he built a summer residence near them, and he and several summers regularly attended them, until I was entirely cured, and I repeat, that to them I owe my life and present health.

In the practice of my profession, for the last eight or ten years, I have recommended many patients, suffering under deranged liver, and other diseases, to visit the White Creek Springs, at all times, and in all cases of whom have been cured, and many of them radically cured. In conclusion, I will add, that, in diseases of the liver, (chronic diseases, Mercurial affections, or Chronic Rheumatism, I do not believe your Springs are surpassed, (if equaled) by any in the Union.

Respectfully, your friend, MARK BROWN SAPPINGTON, M. D.

These Springs are situated only eleven miles north of the city of Nashville, and may be reached with pleasant facility, at all times, by Steamboat and stage; and from which the Springs are of easy and constant access, by stages and other conveyances. June 7, 1839, 6m.

DIRECTORS OF THE WHITE CREEK SPRING COMPANY.